

U. S. AND JAPAN TO SEND TROOPS TO SIBERIA

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AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS DRIVE GERMANS BACK 4 MILES

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN TO SEND ARMIES TO SIBERIA ON TERMS MADE BY AMERICA

Russian Intervention Agreed to by Tokyo—Based on Washington's Proposals, Different From Those of France and Britain.

TOKIO, Tuesday, July 16 (by the Associated Press).—Japanese newspapers to-day publish the terms of an American proposal to send American troops to Siberia.

The newspapers declare that the Japanese Government has decided to accept the suggestion made by the American Government that Japan also send troops.

LONDON, July 18.—The Japanese Government has reached a decision, which was the outcome of proposals from the United States, says a despatch from Tokyo to the Times under date of July 13, for joint American-Japanese intervention in Siberia.

The American proposals, the despatch adds, were different than those made by Great Britain and France.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—American Government officials declined to comment in any way upon the report from Tokyo that Japan has accepted a proposal of the United States that American and Japanese troops be sent into Siberia. It is known that important developments in the Siberian situation are impending.

THREE GERMAN PLANES DOWNED BY U. S. FLYERS; ELEVENTH FOR PUTNAM

Aviators in Toul Sector "Get" Enemy Craft While Protecting Observation Machines.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, July 17 (Associated Press).—Three German machines were shot down this morning by American aviators in the Toul sector. Eugene Jones of Chicago, and A. G. Tobin of San Antonio, Tex., while protecting a squadron of observation machines, encountered six German airplanes near Thiaucourt. They promptly attacked the enemy, but Jones's machine gun became jammed. Tobin sent one down in flames and then engaged another, which he sent crashing to the earth.

First Lieut. David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., also shot down an enemy airplane. This is the eleventh enemy machine credited to Lieut. Putnam.

STOCK BROKERS GO WILD OVER WAR VICTORY NEWS

Most aggressive demonstration of exchange since U. S. entered the conflict. The advance in prices was the most extensive witnessed in many weeks and attained its widest proportions in the last hour.

Clemenceau at Battle Front. PARIS, July 18.—Premier Clemenceau visited the front Tuesday. He returned to Paris at night, but went back to the front yesterday.

JERSEY MAN AT FRONT AIDS TWELVE WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Wm. Dodge of Passaic and Henry Johnston of East Orange Mentioned in Y. M. C. A. Work.

PARIS, July 17.—Henry J. Johnston of East Orange, N. J., G. A. Crispin, Charleston, Ill.; the Rev. F. A. Cunningham, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Danforth, St. Louis; Richard Shreve, Rochester, N. Y.; Mack Strong, Selma, Ala.; William J. Symons of Whittier, Cal.; William Dodge of Passaic, N. J.; and William Pegwin of Gadsden, Ala., all Y. M. C. A. workers, distinguished themselves during the recent fighting. They distributed chocolate and biscuits among the soldiers who were awaiting the distribution of rations and also attended the wounded. Mr. Dodge carried back twelve wounded men to the dressing station near where he was posted.

REPORT 35,000 LITHUANIANS MARCHING ON PETROGRAD

Bolshevik Said to Be in Disorderly Retreat After Defeat on Dvina.

GENEVA, July 18.—Thirty-five thousand Lithuanians, after defeating Bolshevik forces and capturing Vitebsk, on the Dvina, are marching on Petrograd, according to a despatch from Lausanne to-day. The Bolsheviks are said to be in disorderly retreat.

GEORGE M. COHAN A MAJOR.

Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wamsley has commissioned George M. Cohan, actor and producer, a Major of the Second Battalion of the Theatrical Unit of the New York City Police Reserve. It was announced to-day.

Gets 60 Days for Saying Kaiser Is O. K. The United States has no right to help England and every Englishman can go to hell," said John Duane, a Longshoreman, in a saloon at No. 209 North William Street, to-day. Magistrate Cornell sentenced Duane to sixty days in the Workhouse.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN; BIG PUSH NOW NEARING SOISSONS

Americans and French Advance Two Miles on 25-Mile Front Between Thierry and Aisne River—Biggest Force of U. S. Troops Yet Sent Into Battle Engaged.

"Boches Turned Tail and Ran Like Hell," Says American Officer Whose Troops Took Givray Wood—Biggest Force of U. S. Troops Yet Sent Into Battle Engaged.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE CHAMPAGNE, July 18 (United Press).—The Americans are advancing with the French on the twenty-five-mile front between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. They had captured more than a dozen towns and villages, taken numerous prisoners and advanced nearly two miles up to noon.

Up to the hour of cabling, the Americans had captured the following towns west of Chateau-Thierry: Viller-Heldon, Dammard, Courchamps, Licy-Clignon, Monthiers, Torcy, Belleau, Givray, St. Gengoulph, Hautesvennes, and other small villages, farms, heights and woods, including Givry Wood.

The American commander at Givray, reporting the capture of the town to headquarters, sent the following message:

"Met Boche on his line of resistance. Sharp fight. Boche turned tail and ran like hell, pursued by our troops. Hope have more prisoners."

STILL ADVANCING THIS AFTERNOON.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon American troops were still advancing along the twenty-five-mile front where they are co-operating with the French.

Eighteen cannon were captured by the French and Americans at Courchamps.

The greatest force of Americans which has yet participated in a single movement is advancing with the French in this offensive, which was launched at 4:30 this morning.

The advance reached a depth of nearly two miles within three hours after it began. Many towns within that depth northward clear to Fontenoy were taken by the Americans and the French.

It is the greatest pursuit of Germans the Americans have yet engaged in. Enormous numbers of prisoners have been taken. It is impossible to estimate how many.

ALL TROOPS EAGER TO ADVANCE.

At headquarters messages were coming in from everywhere, asking permission to push on farther. It was essential that the line should be kept straight, and in some instances it was necessary to order the troops to hold back until adjoining units came up.

The surprise of the Germans not only was complete, but the concentration for the attack was unusually rapid. Field guns were loaded on trucks, and these dashed up to the lines. The horses were carried up the same way.

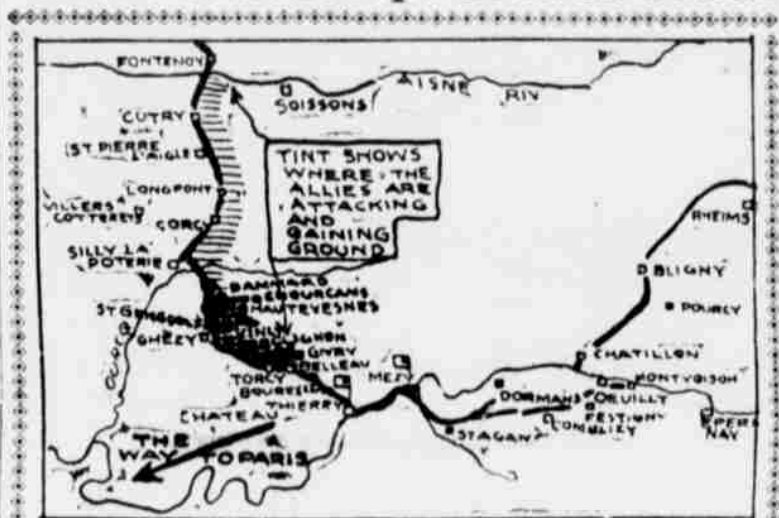
Long lines of trucks carrying six and eight horses apiece have been hurried up for the last twenty-four hours.

The German artillery resistance was feeble until 7 o'clock, then their guns opened up, but the Americans had advanced too far for the enemy guns to stop them. Torcy was captured in fifteen minutes. Belleau fell at 8:20, and Givray half an hour later.

American airplanes, flying over the lines, fought the Germans above, while the doughboys and machine gunners fought them below. Aerial observers dashed through the clouds and others carried back messages.

The Americans fighting in the region of Soissons have been particularly successful, making a decided advance, the extent of which is not definitely known as this is cabled.

Region of Franco-American Drive Where U. S. Troops Took 12 Towns



[The towns named in the despatch cover a front of more than seven miles. Belleau is five miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry; Torcy is half a mile west of Belleau. Licy-Clignon is a mile north of Torcy. Vincy is three miles west of Torcy; Hautesvennes is two miles northwest; St. Gengoulph is three miles northwest; Courchamps is a mile and a half north, and Givray is a mile east. Dammard is two miles and a half north and west of St. Gengoulph.]

BIGGEST ALLIED OFFENSIVE THREATENS GERMAN SUPPLIES IN THE ENTIRE BATTLE AREA

French Mosquito Tanks Play a Part in Four-Mile Advance of American and French Troops To-Day From Thierry to Aisne.

LONDON, July 18.—The French have gained from two to four miles everywhere on the twenty-five-mile front of their offensive to-day between the Aisne and the Marne, according to reports reaching London this afternoon. This is the biggest offensive by the Allies since April, 1917. The French have captured several thousand prisoners and about twenty guns.

The French have reached a point menacing the most important German railway centres, which feeds the entire front west of Rheims. The French artillery is now within easy shelling distance of these railways and should be able to make life miserable for a large section of the German Army.

Military men attach great importance to the lateral railway lines around Soissons and say that if Gen. Foch can get his artillery into position to keep these lines out of action he will make the movement of the German supplies in the whole sector between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry impossible.

The French move appeared to have been a surprise to the Germans. The manner in which this surprise was accomplished may best be judged from the map which shows a great area of forest covering the ground behind the French lines. Under cover of these forests Gen. Foch has been preparing for some time for the present move.

All the way from Belleau to the Aisne the attack was launched at daybreak to-day. It was what the British call a "full dress show" with every department, every weapon available in play, including the new French mosquito tanks. These tanks did excellent work at some of the most difficult points.

"This is the moment Foch has been looking for," said a military authority here to-day, "and it all goes well his splendidly executed counter-attack should bring the whole German offensive on the Rheims sector to a halt immediately."

On the extreme east of the recent German offensive the French have reoccupied their old lines for a distance of three or four miles.

North of the Marne the French have regained the whole of the Bois Wood and the village of Venteuil.

American and French Troops Brought Up Secretly at Night—Sweep Forward at Five o'Clock This Morning and Capture Some Positions at Point of the Bayonet.

U. S. Infantry Goes Into the Attack Without Previous Artillery Preparation—Pass Their Objectives at Many Points—Capture Prisoners and Many Machine Guns.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 18 (Associated Press).—American storm troops in large numbers launched, in co-operation with the French, a powerful offensive on the line to the north of Chateau-Thierry this morning.

The Americans passed beyond nearly all their objectives, including the Paris-Soissons Road. The town of Soissons is now well within the range of the American guns.

The Germans in most places offered feeble resistance, but here and there they put up a stubborn fight which the American shock units quickly overcame at the point of the bayonet and the muzzles of their weapons.

As the whole German left flank is menaced, the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been ministered to his dying offensive.

The enemy was taken completely by surprise all along the line. The American troops were brought up in the night, together with their French comrades of crack units, and lay in their positions until 5 o'clock this morning. At that hour the American and French artillery opened fire.

The Americans advanced behind a terrific barrage of their first objectives in less than half an hour. While they were digging in, more Americans, in most cases, passed over the first objectives and then advanced behind the resumed barrage to the second objectives which were speedily taken. Especially at the north end of the attack opposite the Paris-Soissons. Numerous tanks participated in the offensive.

The American infantry went into the attack without previous artillery preparation. In their advance behind the rolling barrage they captured many guns, machine guns, prisoners, equipment and material.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the entire offensive is going for the most part even better than had been expected. The enemy so far has been unable to withstand the shocks the Americans and their Allies have delivered and are still delivering.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRIVE MADE ON A 25-MILE FRONT ON SALIENT NEAREST PARIS

Battle Line Extends From Belleau Northward to Fontenoy Above the Aisne.

[FRENCH REPORT]

PARIS, July 18.—The French and Americans this morning delivered an attack along the line from the River Aisne as far south as the region of Belleau, a front of about twenty-five miles, and made progress at certain points of between a mile and a half and two miles, the War Office announced to-day. Early in the movement prisoners taken in advance began coming in. The northern point of the front of attack is the town of Fontenoy, nearly a mile north of the River Aisne.

In the fighting on the front of the German offensive the French last night stopped the Germans in the face of violent attacks which the